

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

NEW RULES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The report of the committee appointed to devise new rules for the government of the conventions of the Republican party of Philadelphia has at last been completed, and we believe it is to be acted upon by the convention this afternoon. As many months of arduous labor were devoted to the preparation of this previous document, it was natural to expect that it would embrace a promising plan for the eradication of all partisan evils which have hitherto been matters of general complaint, and that it would make many radical changes in a system which is well known to be inherently vicious and bad. Any man who reads the rules with the hope that they will pave the way for a thorough reform, however, will be sadly disappointed. They provide machinery that is likely to prevent unseemly hand-to-hand struggles over the primary chairmanship of the respective conventions, by declaring that a member of the City Executive Committee shall act as the preliminary chairman of each convention; but beyond this questionable virtue we scarcely see another new provision that is worthy of an instant's favorable consideration. The true title of the new rules should be "a scheme to bind more closely than ever more than fifty thousand Republican voters of Philadelphia to the triumphant chariot wheels of a handful of wire-pullers, whose leading aim is self-aggrandizement at the expense of the public." The rules were manifestly framed to enable a ring or a few rings to rule or ruin the Republican party of this city. They do not embody a single reform of real importance. Instead of giving enlarged powers to the people and increasing the chances of good nominations, they diminish the powers hitherto exercised and increase the probabilities that nominations for places of honor and profit will be monopolized by professional politicians whose highest aim is plunder. The rules provide that no Republican can vote at a delegate election unless he is previously registered, and by a series of ingenious arrangements the whole machinery of the party is passed over absolutely to the control of the hacks who manipulate the primary elections for officers to hold delegate elections, the appointment of the partisan registering officers, and the choice of members of the City Executive Committee, who will virtually control, in a great measure, each of the different conventions. In all nominations made under this system a few adroit managers and their tools will exercise a paramount influence, and the body of the Republican voters will have little more voice in the nominations than in the selection of an Emperor for China. We know it may be said, in reply to this objection, that voters who do not attend to the drudgery of caucuses, repeated partisan elections, and conventions do not deserve to have a voice in nominations, but the fallacy of this argument is well understood by all intelligent Republicans. It should be the aim of a great party to invite rather to repel the co-operation of all its members, and especially of those who are not professional place-hunters, in the selection of candidates; but the tendency of the new rules is to throw this selection more exclusively than ever into the hands of the parasites of the party and their personal dependants. The adoption of the proposed new system, after hopes of sincere reform had been awakened, can scarcely fail to exert a deeply disastrous

influence upon the Republican organization of this city. Such an unfortunate blunder will indicate more clearly than volumes of comment that the blood-suckers of the party will not be content until they drain the last drop of its vitality; and if the party cannot muster up sufficient strength and resolution to detach them from its bleeding veins, it does not require much prophetic ken to discover what fate awaits the Republican organization of Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDENT ON GERMAN UNITY.

The President has addressed a message to Congress recommending that the representative of this Government at Berlin be placed upon the same footing as those at London and Paris. One reason assigned for this is that by the union of the German States into a great empire, the duties and responsibilities of our diplomatic representative will be greatly increased; but more important than this is the fact that Germany has not only become a first-class power, but the leading power in Europe. The message of the President is, for the most part, made up of sincere and hearty congratulations upon the accomplishment of the unification of Germany, and the comparison between the Governments of the United States and the German Empire is just and forcible. The President says:—

"The bringing of great masses of thoughtful and free people under a single government must tend to make governments what alone they should be, the representatives of the will and the organization of the power of the people. The adoption in Europe of the American system of union under the control and direction of a free people, educated to self-restraint, cannot fail to extend popular institutions and to enlarge the peaceful influence of American ideas. The relations of the United States with Germany are intimate and cordial."

The President thinks, as the most clear-headed men in this country and in Europe have thought, that the predominance of an educated, home-loving, steady, free, and virtuous people, such as the Germans certainly are, will be a benefit to themselves, to Europe, and to the human race. He does not look upon the establishment of the German Empire as the glorification of a particular race of princes, but as the realization of the hopes and dreams of a people who have made and are making steady advances in the direction of true liberty, who respect the law, and who are in reality the only people in Europe who appear to understand what republicanism really is. The most substantial additions that are made to the population of this country by foreign immigration come from Germany, and this of itself is a bond of sympathy between the two nations that is of the highest importance now that Germany has suddenly obtained such an ascendancy upon the continent of Europe. The fact that Germany has become a first-class power is of itself a sufficient reason for Congress to carry out the recommendation of the President in regard to increasing the salaries of our Minister and the Secretary of Legation at Berlin, and we hope, therefore, that the message will receive both in the Senate and House the attention it deserves.

The Public Buildings Commission, in view of the great importance of the work they have in hand, and the character of the opposition they have met with in endeavoring to carry out the wishes of a majority of the people of Philadelphia to have the public buildings erected at Broad and Market streets, have one clear and obvious duty to perform—that is, to proceed with the work of breaking the ground and laying the foundations with as much rapidity as possible.

If the buildings are once fully under way the anti-Penn Squarites will be obliged to cease their opposition, but it is evident that so long as there is the slightest shadow of a chance that they may be able to obstruct this great public improvement they will not yield, and every possible device will be resorted to to prevent the buildings from being erected. The pecuniary interests involved in retaining the public offices and courts in their present location are immense, and the property holders in the vicinity of Washington and Independence Squares would prefer that the city should have no new public buildings than that they should be erected upon Penn Square, and thus cause the office-letting business in the neighborhood of Independence Hall to be broken up. The character of the opposition to the Penn Square project is so well known that it is remarkable it should be able to obtain even a hearing at this day, and the Building Commission should as rapidly as possible proceed to render impossible any further agitation of a subject that has been definitely settled by the Legislature, the votes of the people, and the Supreme Court.

A PNEUMATIC TUBE under the streets, squares, and avenues of Philadelphia for the transmission of letters, parcels, mails, merchandise, or passengers may possibly be a very desirable improvement and an acceptable addition to our present facilities for transportation and travel; but be this as it may, it is certain that the bill introduced on Monday in the State House of Representatives by Mr. W. F. Smith is about as impudent a proposition as has ever been brought before the Legislature. This bill proposes to give to certain unnamed individuals the right to bore any number of tunnels, of any size, in any direction within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia. The streets can be vacated during the operations of the tube borers, who are allowed all the time they may choose to take, and all the public squares are placed at their disposal for the erection of passenger stations, or for any purposes they may choose to desire them for. This bill is practically unlimited in its sphere of operations, and Mr. Smith's pneumatic-tube borer, if they ever get into operation, will in point of fact become the owners of all the public and private property in the city of Philadelphia they may choose to lay their hands upon. It is certainly astounding that any member of the Legislature should have the effrontery to introduce such a measure as this, and the

whole affair would be simply laughable were it not an indication of the corruption that rules the law-making branch of the State Government. Absurd as is Mr. Smith's pneumatic project, it is a serious matter for the people of Philadelphia, who do not know how soon they may be brought face to face with the actual outrage it contemplates.

Mr. CESSNA has at last made an explanation of his action in the Chorpennin claim case. His story will of course be accepted for its full face value, but we hope that Pennsylvania will not send many more members of Congress who are so "over-zealous" or "confiding" as to present resolutions which are officially construed to require the payment of nearly \$500,000 of the public money on old and poorly founded claims, and which direct Postmaster-Generals to ignore evidence favorable to the Government.

An ugly forgery case has recently come to light in this city; but as the party accused is hedged round by wealth and respectability, it will of course be hushed up. It would never do to punish a rich man, or the relative of rich people, in Philadelphia.

OBITUARY.

Henry Steinway. Henry Steinway, the founder of the celebrated piano manufacturing firm of Steinway & Sons, died yesterday morning at his residence in New York city. Mr. Steinway was a native of the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, and was born on the 15th of February, 1797. He early displayed a taste for music and a particular talent for the construction of musical instruments. He learned cabinet-making, worked in an organ factory, and studied the art of piano-making. In 1850 he arrived in New York, and in 1853, in connection with his sons, started a piano manufactory and turned out about one instrument per week. The business rapidly increased, and at the end of a year the firm removed to larger quarters. In 1855 the Steinway pianos gained a gold medal at the New York Industrial Exhibition of the American Institute, held at the Crystal Palace, which brought them prominently into notice.

In 1860 the firm occupied its present factory, to which additions have been made at various times as the fame of the Steinway pianos and the business of manufacturing them increased. Mr. Henry Steinway had not for several years been actively engaged in business.

CAPTAIN EYRE.

The Hero of the "Queen's" Disaster—His Brother of Jamaica Noteretty.

Readers will doubtless remember distinctly the loss of the United States gunboat *Oceida*, near Yokohama, and the fate of her gallant crew. The slight sentence of six months' suspension of Captain Eyre, of the British steamship *Bombay*, caused every heart to revolt at the standard of British justice. That Captain Eyre could have prevented the disaster there is little doubt, and even after it had occurred he could have saved the gallant crew of the *Oceida* if he had made an effort to do so. It is, however, some satisfaction to Americans to know that when the term of suspension of Captain Eyre expired, the British Mail Steamship Company informed him that they had no further use for his services. His brother, ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica notoriety, has settled down in England as a country gentleman, his services not being in demand by an ungrateful country. The total fund raised for this gentleman was \$75,000. Rather more than half this was absorbed by law costs and the expenses of the fund; and he received a check for \$35,000. The Government will pay him \$25,000 to defray the costs of his defense, this being the rule when the defendant is a Government servant put on his trial on charges relating to his official duties.

NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS, FOR WINTER WEAR, FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW. PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW. PRICES ALL VERY LOW JUST NOW. WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, last night, three of the best seasons of the GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. FIRST BENEFIT IN PHILADELPHIA of the favorite American Prima Donna Contralto, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUN, upon which occasion will be presented Mozart's famous masterpiece, the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, with the following powerful cast:—

CHERUBINO.....Mrs. ZELDA SEGUN
Susanna.....Mrs. G. R. Bernard
Countess.....Miss Rose Hersee
Figaro.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Count Almaviva.....Mr. Alberto Lawrence
Go to oblige Mrs. Segun, has kindly consented to journey from New York for the purpose of appearing.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF J. E. CALDWELL & CO. expires this day by limitation at No. 302 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE. The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of J. E. CALDWELL & CO., and will continue the business at No. 302 CHESTNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1871. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, for building a Superintendent's Lodge, of stone, at each of the following named National Cemeteries, viz.:—City Point, Cold Harbor, and Fredericksburg, Va., according to plans and specifications which will be furnished from this office on application of those desiring to bid. Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited, plans and specifications for which will also be furnished from this office on application. Blank forms for bids, details, and requirements published by the undersigned a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, is attached to each proposal offered. HENRY C. HODGES, QUARTERMASTER U. S. Army.

Communication from Helmbold.

CITIZENS,

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Press of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

Gentlemen:—Advertising compels me to resort to NOVELTY. I do not wish to impose on the generosity or good nature of any, but wish you to insert the various articles which may be presented from time to time, for which I am willing to pay the best price for the best position.

It is very important, now that I am about to open in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL a DRUG STORE which will reflect credit on the city, improve the block, and remedy the evils much complained of by the ladies, that I agitate or keep before the people this idea.

When opened, I shall resort to the columns of every paper published. There will be NOTHING left undone to make a LIVE INSTITUTION AND SUCCESS.

You know how long, through adversity, I have been kept out of the Drug Business in this city (my legitimate business). Adversity and a small office combined have done much to impair my social status and build up a prejudice among the Medical Profession of this city; but there is an innate feeling in every man's breast, however humble, that he owes a debt to the place of his birth. In my new undertakings I humbly beg your countenance and support.

I wish the good-will of all parties, particularly the Medical Profession. My assistants shall be men of STERLING ABILITY. I shall have nothing but the BEST MATERIALS, and disposed of so as to invite the patronage of ALL, having great facilities, and importing my own Toilet and Fancy Articles, which enables me so to do.

The financial department of this store will be under the supervision of my brother, ALBERT L. HELMBOLD, who has so faithfully discharged his business as to make me feel proud of him as a brother; and it is my intention to present him with this store as soon as completed.

Any favors extended to him will be duly appreciated.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, under the Metropolitan Hotel.

GILSEY HOUSE, corner TWENTY-NINTH and BROADWAY, New York.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Grant's Neutrality Expounded.

What Does it Mean?

Americans, study. "Daunter" means defiant. The yacht "Daunter" collects the Alabama Claims in 1872. Tea-drinkers will not collect them before. The South and West want the money with interest, and the nation's honor demands a thirty-day draft in the hand of "a good Yankee collector"—Benjamin F. Butler, if you please. But the debt must be paid. France congratulated on the establishment of a Republic—means right.

The Cuban flag is lettered as follows:—"Spain, your orders for munitions and vessels of war solicited," which means oppression, and is a direct contradiction of congratulation to France, and antagonistic to our republican form of government and freedom. Our forefathers, Washington or Jackson, never intended that it should be so. The "Daunter" is the name of a vessel, a model of which floats from Henry T. Helmbold's Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, decked with the flags of all nations, and containing the above remarks. As these words were handed down by high authority, and they being emblematic of the American Eagle, should any patriot "Halt" them down, the noble bird would flutter. To hand them down to posterity is every American's duty.—*Evening Post*.

COOPER & CONARD

LINENS.

We have our entire Spring Importation and purchases open, and can now exhibit a stock unrivalled in point of beautiful new goods, great variety, and extreme lowness of price.

Barnsley Table Damasks. Irish and Scotch Table Damasks. Satin Damasks and Table Cloths. Satin Damask Napkins and Doilies. 650 dozen Huck and Damask Towels. Towellings of every description. Dispers by the piece and yard. Richardson & Owsen's Linens. Shirt Fronts of this superior seal. Linen Sheetings, all the widths. Pillow Linens, all the widths. Floor Linens, Stair Linens.

PIANO COVERS.

Fresh importation for Spring. Embroidered Piano Covers. Piano Covers \$10 to \$30. Melodeon, Table and Stand. New arrivals Embroidered Covers.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, fresh lines at new low prices.

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S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHING.

"PUSH THINGS!"

AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN HALL,

They are "PUSHING THINGS,"

And have PUSHED OFF

Nearly all the fine Winter Stock

Of Gentlemen's Excellent Clothing,

And Superior Outfits for Boys.

COME AND CARRY AWAY

What is left of our Excellent Winter Stock!

Prices so low that you can hardly see them!

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603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET,

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AND

Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.

CUSTOMER WORK

Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with

CUTTERS

Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S

PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

HAINSBROS' PIANOS.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.

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An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

GOULD & FISCHER,

No. 923 CHESTNUT STREET.

No. 1018 ARCH STREET.

J. E. GOULD.

WM. G. FISCHER.

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent-Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLANUS,

WAREROOMS,

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PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,

RIEKES & SCHMIDT,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and priced moderate.

44 WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH STREET.

COTTON—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING

Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER,

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130 2m

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AND

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137 mwsdtp

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VELOCIPEDS, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

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DREXEL & CO.,

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American and Foreign Bankers,

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